Approved For Release 2008/12/02 : CIA-RDP83-00418R007500090002-7



	SECRET -2-	25 <b>X</b> 1
Pola	following facts about military units in and.	25)
A.		
(a)	Designation: Department for Rear Services	25
(b)	Subordination: Ministry of National Defense (MON)	
(c)	Strength: Approximately 500 officers, EM, and civilians.	
(đ)	Location: Warsaw, in the block bounded on the south by Ul. Filtrowa, on the north by Ul. Nowowiejska and on the west by Aleja Niepodleglosci. Entrances were on Ul. Filtrowa No. 2-4 and on Ul. Nowowiejska No. 33. (NOTE: These street locations could not be reconciled with locally available maps.)	
(e)	Training area: Not applicable.	
(f)	Present location: Same as (d) above.	
(g)	The mailing address as of mid- September 1956 was as follows: MON, Chief of Rear Services of Armed Forces of Poland, Acting C/S, Lt. Col. Szczerba.	25X
(h)	Commanding Officer: Brigadier General Cymbarewicz (fnu) Chief of Rear Services.	9
(i)	Equipment: Not applicable.	
(j)	Training: Not applicable	
		25X
<u>в</u> .		
(a)	Designation: General Staff of the Ministry of National Defense (Sztab Generalny MONu).	
(b)	Subordination: Subordinate to Marshal Rokossowski through the Military Cabinet.	
(c)	Strength: Actual strength unknown. it was made up of the following 13 departments:	25X
	(1) Operations (Operacyjny) - under Brig. Gen (General Brygady) Jan Drzewiecki.	
	(2) Intelligence (Informacja) - under Colonel	

25**X**1

		-3-	
	(3)	Communications (Lacznosci) - under Brig. Gen. Malinowski (fnu).	
	(4)	Transportation (Transportacja) - chief unknown.	
	(5)	Secret Service (Sluzba Tajna) - chief unknown.	
	(6)	Mobilization (Mobilizacja) - chief unknown.	
	(7)	Planning (Planowania) - under Major General (General Dywizji) Diominov (fnu)	
	(8)	Unknown department under an unknown chief.	
	(9)	Cartography (Cartografja) - Chief unknown.	
	(10)	Mobilization of Career Personnel (Mobilizacja Kadr) under Colonel Bugadenko (fnu).	
	(11)	History (Historia) - under Brig. Gen Okecki (fnu).	
	(12)	Military Press (Prasa Wojskowa) - Chief unknown.	¥
	(13)	Technical Service (Sluzba Techniczna)	
đ)	Loca	tion: Ul. Rakowięcka, 2A Warsaw.	
e)	Trai	ning Area: Not applicable.	
f)	Pres	ent Location: Same as (d) abowe.	
g)			25X1
h)	Comm Bordz	anding Officer: General of the Army Jerzy ilowski.	
1)	Equi	pment: Not applicable.	
j)	Trai	ning: Not applicable.	
NOI		he MON Communications Center was located under- round at Ul. Rakowiecka 4A, Warsaw/	
<u>!</u> .	•		
a)	Desi Arty	gnation: Headquarters AAA Arty. (Dowodztwo lerji Przeciwlotniczej).	
b)	Subo	rdination: Air Force.	
c)	Stre	ngth: Unknown.	
đ)	Loca	tion: Ulica Piwna, number unknown, Warsaw.	
e)	Trai	ning Area: Unknown	
f) g)	Pres	ent Location: Same as (d) above.	25X1
		·	

25X1 SECRET -4-Commanding Officer: Brig. Gen. (General Brygady) Frej Bielecki. Took command sometime late in 1955 when General Traubin was recalled to Moscow. (i) Equipment: Unknown. (j) Training: Unknown. D. (a) Designation: 16th Mechanized Corp (b) & (c) Subordination and Strength: Unknown. (d) Location: Gdansk. (e) Training Areas: Unknown. (f) Present Location: Gdansk (?) (g) = (j) Unknown E. (a) Designation: 16th Infantry Division (b) Subordination: Unknown (c) Strength: Unknown (d) Location: Szczecin Area (e) - (j) Unknown 25X1 F. (a) Designation: \*Ist Infantry Division (b) Subordination: Unknown (c) Strength: Unknown (d) Location: Legionowo near Warsaw (e) - (j) Unknown A Major Jaszczuk (fnu), was chief of Supply (Szef Zaopatrywania: Dywizji) for the Division.\_7 G.

SECRET

(a) Designation: Unidentified Infantry Division

(b) Subordination: Unknown

(c) Strength: Unknown

SECRET -5-	25X1
(d) Location: Rzeszow	
(e) - (g) Unknown	
(h)	25X1
(i) - (j) Unknown.	_
<u>H</u> .	
(a) Designation: 9th Infantry Division	
(b) Subordination: Unknown	
(c) Strength: Unknown	
(d) Location: Rzeszow	
(e) Training Area: Unknown	
(f) Present Location: Same as (d) above	
(g)	25 <b>X</b> 1
(h) Commanding Officer: Colonel Sadykiewicz (fnu).	
NOTE: The main subordinate units (garnizony) to this division were located in Rzeszow, Jaroslaw, and Przemysl. One regiment (pulk) in Sanok was deactivated in 1955.	
<u></u>	
(a) Designation: Unidentified antiaircraft regiment.	
(b) Subordination: Part of unidentified antiaircraft division defending Warsaw.	,
(c) Strength: Unknown	
(d) Location: Pyry (south of Warsaw)	
e) Training Area: Unknown	
f) Present Location: Same as (d) above.	
(g)	25 <b>X</b> 1
h) Commanding Officer: Colonel Aszkenazy (fnu).	
NOTE: this regiment was tied in with the national antiaircraft defense system.	25 <b>X</b> 1
information on military districts in Poland:	25 <b>X</b> 1
(a) Prior to 1948 there were six military districts.	

25X1

SECRET

#1 with headquarters in Warsaw

MD #2 with headquarters in Bydgoszcz

MD #3 with headquarters in Poznan

MD #4 with headquarters in Wroclaw

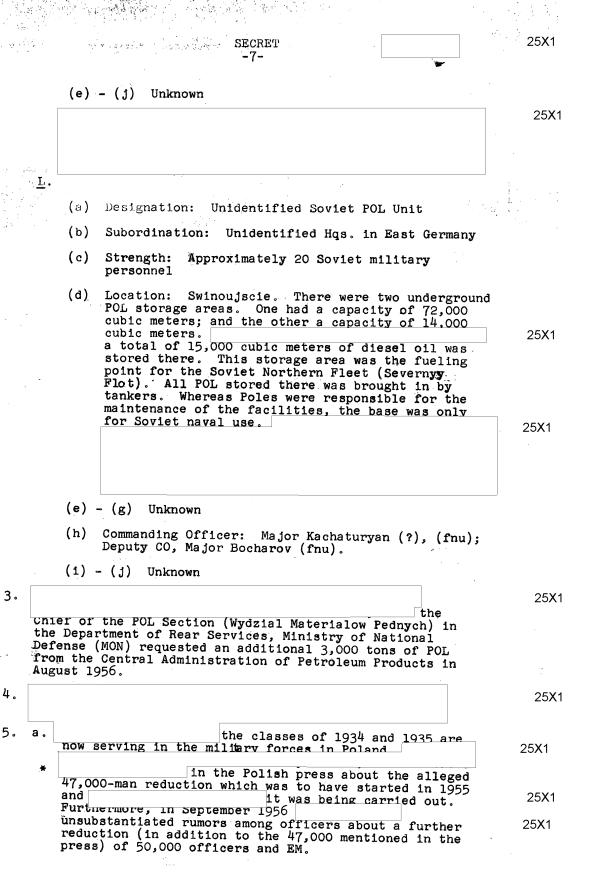
MD #5 with headquarters in Krakow

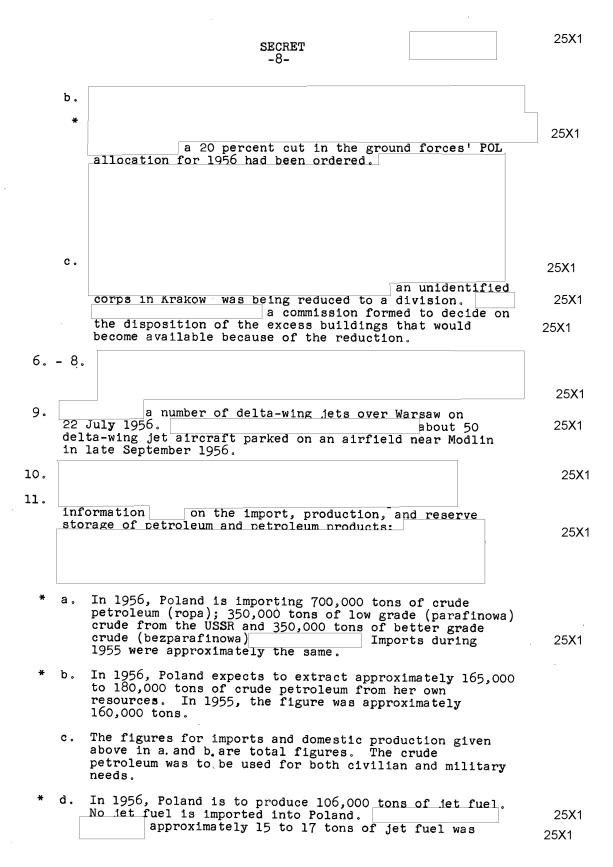
MD #6 with headquarters in Lodz

- \* (b) In late 1954 or early 1955 the military districts in Poland were reorganized as follows:
  - MD #1 was redesignated the Warsaw MD with Headquarters in Warsaw and included the following voivodships: Warsaw, Rzeszow, Lublin, Bialystok, Kielce, and Krakow. Up to September 1956 the Warsaw MD also included the Voivodship of Olsztyn; at that time Olsztyn was transferred to what was formerly the 2nd MD (redesignated, the Pomeranian MD). Brigadier General Andrewski (fnu) has been in command of the Warsaw MD since 1952 when Lt. Gen. Rotkiewicz was transferred to the Pomeranian MD (formerly 2nd MD) as GO.
  - (2) MD #2 was redesignated the Pomeranian MD; its headquarters remained in Bydgoszcz. The Pomeranian MD included the following voivodships: Bydgoszcz, Olsztyn, Gdansk, Koszalin, Szczecin. The Commanding officer was Lt. Gen. Rotkiewicz (fnu).
  - (3) MD #4 was redesignated the Wroclaw MD with headquarters in Wroclaw; it included the following voivodships: Wroclaw, Zielona Gora, Poznan, Opole, Stalinogrod (Katowice), Lodz. The commanding officer of the Wroclaw MD was Brig. Gen. Strazewski (fnu); its chief of staff was Brig. Gen. Waryszak (fnu).
  - (4) The Naval Command Headquarters in Gdynia was considered fourth military district, administratively. Contra Admiral Studzinski (fnu) was the commanding officer.
  - (5) All other military districts were deactivated.

## K. Soviet Units and Installations

- (a) Designation: Headquarters Northern Group Soviet Forces (Dowodztwo Polnocnej Grupy Wojsk Radzieckich)
- (b) Subordination: Unknown
- (c) Strength: Unknown
- (d) Location: Legnica





SECRET 25X1

produced from 100 tons of ordinary crude petroleum. From 100 tons of Soviet crude, which had a considerable amount of paraffin in it, the Poles were able to get only 13 tons of jet fuel, and that only by using a Soviet patented processing method. Of the 106,000 tons of jet fuel to be produced in Poland this year, 91,000 tons is to go to the Polish Air Force, 7,000 tons is to be stored as reserve, and the other 8,000 tons is to be used by the Communications Equipment Factory (Wytwornia Sprzetu Komunikacyjnego - WSK) at Rzeszow for testing jet engines and the WSK in Mielec for testing MIGs.

25X1 25X1

an LIS-5 engine was being tested at the Rzeszow factory.

25X1

e. Jet fuel requirements for 1957 had been raised to 143,000 tons, of which 120,000 tons will go to the armed forces, 10,000 tons will be stored as reserve, and 13,000 tons will be given to the WSK factories. Poland is to produce 117,000 of the required tons. In September 1956, negotiations were still going on for the remaining 26,000 tons.

imported from Rumania.

25X1

\* f. In 1956 Poland is to import a total of

25X1 25X1

in 1956, Poland is to import a total of 1,300,000 tons of POL products and is to produce about 500,000 tons domestically. Source thought that 1,800,000 tons of POL products would satisfy Poland's military and civilian needs. Imported POL products for the armed forces in 1956 are to amount to about 700,000 tons, of which 90 percent will come from the USSR and 10 percent will come from Rumania. These imports will include all the fuel and oils used by the Polish Air Force (except jet fuel), plus ordinary vehicle fuels, and the better quality motor oils.

25X1

- g. Besides jet fuel, domestically produced POL products in Poland included mostly lubricants, about 60,000 tons of low octane gasoline, and bunkering oil (olej bunkrowy) for ships.
- h. In August 1956, because of reductions in the armed forces, POL allocations for armed forces were reduced by 20 percent, except for jet fuel. (Same reduction as that mentioned in para. 5b above.)
- \* 1. Allocations of Polish POL products to Soviet forces were very small for 1956, not exceeding 100 tons of fuel for automobiles. The fuel was used exclusively for the Soviet "communication maintenance troops." Soviet forces in Poland receive their POL products from the USSR and some from East Germany.
- 12. 22. Not applicable.

25X1 SECRET -10-II. Civilian 25X1 no special labor recruiting drives except a campaign to induce eligible draftees to serve as coal miners receiving regular miner's pay instead of going into military service. Two years of satisfactory work in the mines was to be considered a substitute for two years of military service. An individual who chose work in the mines would supposedly be free to leave after the twoyear period. 25X1 25X1 25X1 2. no recent arrests except those connected with the Poznan riots and no restrictions on travel. There were no curfews, nor had there been any recent increases in document checks. 25X1 no special changes in the availability of goods and no changes in prices of fundamental foods except 25X1 the price of coffee had gone up 30 percent. Sometime prior to the Poznan riots the minimum wage for unskilled laborers was increased to 500 zlotys a month and the system of premiums in certain production enterprises was changed. For example, in the coal mines where production plans have not been realized sufficiently to pay miners premiums, salaries have been raised as an incentive to keep on workers who are tending to leave the mines. Prior to the Poznan riots, the regime recognized an economic crisis and postponed, curtailed, or suspended construction investments throughout all ministries. 25X1 investments are held Construction of military barracks was not begun even though approval had been received. 25X1 Central Petroleum Administration postponed the following three approved projects: Plans for a large petroleum storage construction to be located about two kilometers north of Gdynia and to cost 350 to 400 million zlotys were approved and construction was to begin in spring 1957. This project has now been postponed until "the end of the present Five-Year Plan" (1960). Construction, based on Soviet plans, of a refinery in Konin capable of processing one million tons of petroleum annually (a total of 720,000 tons are processed presently in Poland's five existing refineries) was to begin in 1957 but has been postponed two years.

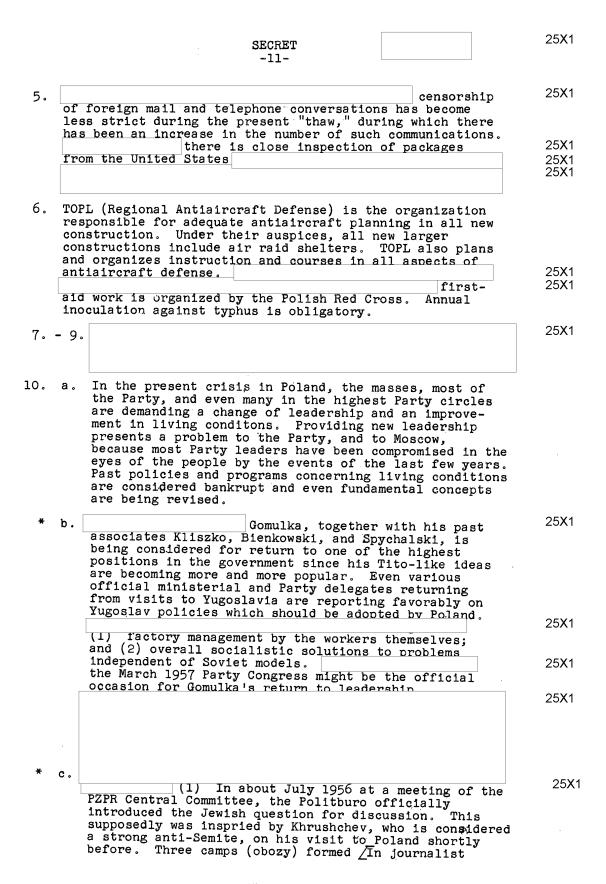
SECRET

in the vicinity of Konin.

zlotys has also been postponed.

Fuel for this refinery was to come from lignite mines

Construction of an underground pipeline from this refinery to Gdynia to cost approximately 130 million



SECRET 25X1

Putrament's terms: rightist (prawica), leftist (lewica), and center (centrum) \_ . Nowak introduced the question and led the "rightist" stand against Jews holding high positions throughout the government. Rokossowski supported Nowak, stating that soldiers did not want Jewish officers. Mijal, Witaszewski, and Klosiewicz also sided with Nowak.

- (2) Cyrankiewicz led the "leftist" opposition, citing Marx and others concerning anti-racial and anti-national concepts, and stressing the ill effects a Polish anti-Semitic stand would have in the eyes of the rest of the world. Zawadzki and others supported this view.
- (3) At first Ochab ("Tenter") assumed a neutral stand; but as the discussion progressed, he leaned toward the Cyrankiewicz viewpoint.
- (4) After many speeches, some discussion was permitted. As a finale, Cyrankiewicz then Nowak each adamantly reiterated his position.

Cyrankiewicz never was of serious consequence in the government. Now he is the Soviets' last hope as a person who may be able to smooth over the present crisis. The Polish Politburo is currently using him to champion causes designed to pacify a demoralized populace. (He was never active nor permitted to have a voice in these previously.) Thus, by chance in the above-mentioned Jewish debate and by clever use of his eight years of Communist experience, he has become the spokesman of what is now called the "liberal group." Others like Rapacki and Stawinski are also being exploited by the regime to present a "new look" to the Polish people and the outside world.

e. The denigration of Stalin has had a tragic effect on Polish wouth.

youth activists, bereft of their idol, are now disbelievers and sceptics. The adult populace and the church are taking advantage of the present "thaw" to demand and actually organize programs and activities to bring youth back to religion.

f. Berman

will be director of "The Institute of History of the Party."

in general, Rokossowski belongs to the "rightist" group (see paragraph 10c above) and while he probably is against any "thaw" he certainly is against a "thaw" in the Army.

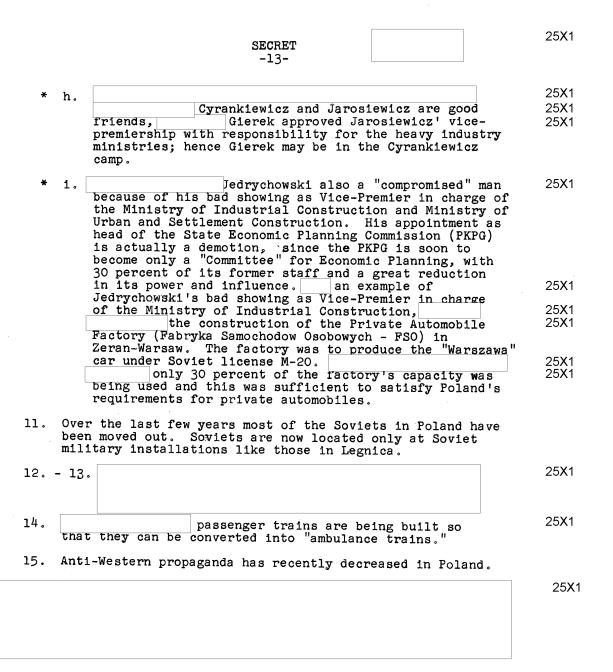
25X1

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25**X**1

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25X1

